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New-York Weekly Museum.

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ASSIZE of BREAD,

Established in Common Council, Dec. 5, 1787.

A Loaf of inspected superfine Wheat Flour, to weigh Two Pounds Five Ounces, for Six-Pence.

A Loaf of Rye Flour, to weigh One Pound Twelve Ounces, for Three Pence.

From the LOUNGER.

Law of Amasis *for every Egyptian to give an account of his manner of acquiring his livelihood.*

A Dream of such an institution.

HERODOTUS tells us, that Amasis King of Egypt established a law, commanding, that every Egyptian should annually declare, before the Governor of the province, by what means he maintained himself; which if he omitted to do, or if, on such examination, he gave not a satisfactory account of his way of living, he should be punished with death.

Happening to meet with this passage one night lately, it suggested some ideas as to the wisdom of such an institution. These thoughts recurred in my sleep, and produced a Dream, of which I shall endeavour to give some account, after premising, that, when I awaked in the morning, it was some time before I could with certainty determine whether my imagination had transported me to Egypt, or if the objects it had presented to my view in my sleep were the consequence of the promulgation of a similar law in our own country.

Upon the appointed day, I fancied that I accompanied the whole inhabitants of the province to the palace of the Governor. On our arrival we were shown into a hall of vast extent, at one end of which, on something like a throne, sat the Governor, surrounded by clerks, whose business it was to take down the account which every person in his turn should give. Silence being proclaimed, we were directed to approach the throne one by one, in a certain order, to give an account of our way of *living*, and to say by what means each of us maintained himself. At this summons appeared the more awful, for this reason, that the law of Amasis, like many other good institutions, had been allowed to go into disuse; and, after being neglected for ages, was now revived on account of some recent enormities, which called forth the attention of Government. I fancied, too, that the law was so far altered, that, instead of death in all cases, the Governor was authorised to inflict such punishment upon delinquents as their offences should seem to merit.

The first whose lot it was to answer the awful question, was a handsome young man clothed in a garment of bright scarlet embroidered with gold. He approached the throne with an assured countenance, and, with a look of self-approbation, informed the Governor, that he lived by the most honourable of all professions; that his sole business was to kill and destroy his own species, to butcher men who had never injured him, whom perhaps he had never seen before, or for whom he entertained the highest esteem and regard. For doing this, said he, my country gives me a daily allowance on which I live with ease and comfort.

At this account, I observed a momentary blush to cross the face of the Governor. He dismissed the young man with a look in which I could discern marks of dissatisfaction, not with the individual before his eyes, but with those absurd and unjust measures of government which were supposed to make such institutions necessary.

The officer was succeeded by a young man still more gaily dressed. As he approached the throne, I could perceive in his countenance marks of anxiety and apprehension, which he seemed desirous to conceal by an appearance of ease and indifference. When the usual questions were put to him, he hesitated for some time; but at length was obliged to declare, that he was the son of an honest and industrious tradesman; that, despising the occupation of his father, he left his house, and removed to *Memphis*, where, by the splendour of his appearance, he contrived to get into the society of persons of high distinction; and that he supported the expence of this mode of life, by playing with those persons for large sums of money at games, in which, by much labour and constant attention, he had attained a superior degree of excellence. The Governor, having heard him to an end, sentenced the unfortunate youth to be sent back to the house of his father, to assist him in his labour. The father, who was present in the hall, at the same time received orders to keep his son in close confinement, till he had acquired a habit of application, and a sufficient degree of skill in the business to which he was now to apply himself.

Upon the removal of this gentleman, there appeared a tall, thin, meagre figure, which stalked up with wonderful dignity to the presence of the Governor, and thus addressed him: "I am the representative of the noblest and most ancient family in Egypt. My forefathers were the companions of the victories of Sesostris and Semiramis. It is true, that owing to the princely generosity of my great ancestors, I am at present obliged to honour some wealthy inhabitants of this province, so far as to receive from them the means of subsistence. Emboldened, perhaps, by this circumstance, one of those persons lately presumed to ask my daughter in marriage, telling me, that their hearts had long been united by every tie of the most tender affection. But I drove the vile plebeian from my presence; and, had I not been prevented, would have sacrificed him to my just indignation."

At the close of this narrative, the Governor hesitated for a moment, and then ordered the guards to conduct this noble personage to the hospital set apart for the reception of lunatics.

A gentleman, whose train and whose appearance bespoke his consequence, now approached the throne, with a look and manner polished at the same time and assured. "I presume," said he to the Governor, "You are not unacquainted with the name of *Zoroes*. In that council which the wisdom of our Sovereign has established for the government of his Ethiopian dominions, I hold a distinguished place; a situation which I owe to my own talents, having neither the influence of hereditary wealth, nor the pride of illustrious ancestry, to support me. But in the college of the priests at Memphis, I was early taught qualities by which to compensate the want of those advantages; penetration to discover the weaknesses, and pliancy to conciliate the affections of men. In that seminary, likewise, I acquired a power of eloquence to lead the passions, a subtlety of argement to confound the judgment. Endowed with such accomplishments, I obtained a seat in that council, which by the superiority of my talents I have since been enabled to guide. Amidst the divisions with which that council has been agitated, amidst the factions with which our province has been torn, the art of Zoroes has drawn from those divisions and those factions, his power and his emoluments: He has wielded to his purposes the furious zeal of the multitude, and the jarring interests of their leaders; and has risen, by his command over the fluctuating opinions of mankind, to rank, to office, and to wealth."—The Governor looked sternly at him, and his face reddened with indignation: "I am, not indeed," said he, "a stranger to the name of Zoroes; I have heard of such a man, who lives on the mischiefs of faction, who foments divisions, that he may increase his own consequence, and creates parties, that he may guide them in the blindness of their course; who sows public contention, that he may reap private advantage; and thrives amidst the storms that wreck the peace of his country." He gave the signal to the guards, who hurried Zoroes to his fate. His punishment was cruel, but somewhat analogous to his character and his crimes. He was exposed in an Island of the Nile, to the crocodiles that inhabit it.

After witnessing this disagreeable exercise of justice, it was with pleasure I beheld a beautiful female, dressed with equal elegance and splendour, tripping towards the throne, and seeming pleased with the admiration of the surrounding multitude. In a sweet accent, though with a manner rather infantine, she informed the Governor, that some months ago she had married a man of fourscore, who had nothing to recommend him but his immense wealth, of which she previously stipulated, that she should have the absolute disposal. "You see," said she, "the use I make of it. These jewels are esteemed the finest in the province; and I hope soon to possess a set still more precious." The Governor, without hearing more of her prattle, pronounced a sentence which I confess I thought somewhat severe. He ordered her to be stript of all her costly ornaments, and to be sent home in a plain garment to the house of her husband, with instructions, that, during the remainder of his days, she should be constrained to live constantly with him, and permitted to see no other company whatever.

While I was commiserating the hard fate of this fair unfortunate, the crier pronounced my own name, in a deep and hollow tone of voice. This alarmed me so much, that I awaked in no small consternation, and was very well pleased to find

myself quietly in my own bed in the Good Town of Edinburgh. Of all men living, a Lounger muſt ever be the moſt puzzled to give an account of his life, converſation, and mode of living; and therefore, however wiſe the law of Amaſis may be, I fairly own that I was happy to find I was not ſubject to it.

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MAXIMS and REFLECTIONS, recommended to the Conſideration of the LADIES.

LVI. IT is the ſweeteſt of all conſolations to unburthen our grief into the boſom of a friend; it is a pity, however, that we cannot relieve ourſelves in ſuch a manner without making that friend afflicted.

LVII. A misfortune derived from our birth, or contracted in our infancy, ceaſes to be a misfortune in our riper age: it changes its appearance as the heart becomes accuſtomed to it; but nurſed in the lap of eaſe, and a ſplendid fortune, it is hard to endure a reverſe of circumſtances.

LVIII. *Softneſs* is ſo eſſential an ingredient in the female conſtitution, that if at any time we diſcover an undue prevalency of the *rougher paſſions* in any particular circumſtance, we are naturally led to take the odium of it to ourſelves, endeavouring to diſguiſe as it were the truth of the ſex, and ſtiling ſuch characters maſculine.

LIX. The world is greatly influenced by reputation. Applauſe incites and animates; contempt has the contrary effect: a concern for character is from their conſtitution, education and circumſtances, particularly ſtrong in women—in all but thoſe who having loſt their ſenſe of ſhame, an infamy to which they would have hardly deſcended, had they not firſt ſunk in their own eſtimation.

LX. Who can deſcribe the tranſports of a breaſt truly parental on beholding a daughter ſhoot up like a fair, but modeſt flower, and acquire, day after day, freſh beauty, and growing ſweetneſs, ſo as to fill every eye with pleaſure, and every heart with admiration; while, like that ſame flower, ſhe appears unconſcious of her opening charms, and only rejoices in the ſun that cheers, and in the hand that ſhelters them?

following affair, ſimilar to that which occaſioned the judgment of Solomon, happened a few years ſince in Paris.

A Market-woman, in the month of May, loſt a child between five and ſix years of age. In October ſhe met a country-woman belonging to Melun, at one of the ſhews in this city, with a child ſo much reſembling her own, that ſhe would have taken it from her by force. A conteſt enſuing between the two women, the guard came and carried them before the Commiſſary, where the Pariſian ſaid her child would be known by a ſcar upon the knee, from an inciſion that had been made there; and likewiſe another ſcar on the arm from bleeding. The Commiſſary finding the ſcars correſpond with the above-mentioned deſcription, adjudged the child to the Pariſian, who accordingly took it away with her. But the country-woman being almoſt out of her ſenſes at the loſs of her child, applied to the Chatelet, which ordered a more ſtrict enquiry to be made into the affair. Some ſurgeons of this city being examined, declared they made an inciſion upon the knee of the Pariſian's child, and had likewiſe bled it in the arm. A ſurgeon of Melun being examined, depoſed that he had only made an inciſion upon the knee of the child belonging to the country-woman. Hereupon the moſt ſkilful ſurgeons of the Chatelet of Paris examined the ſcars; and unanimouſly reported, that the ſcar upon the knee was the conſequence of an inciſion; but that on the arm was only a mark proceeding from the ſmall-pox. In conſequence of theſe and other circumſtances, the Judges of the Chatelet determined the child to belong to the country-woman. The King's Advocate, in giving his opinion upon this cauſe, which had drawn together a great concourſe of people, excuſed the mother who had loſt the child, on account of her ingenuous behaviour; but blamed the Commiſſary for too raſhly determining an affair, which required a more ſcrupulous determination.

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The FOOL, NUMBER IX.

"The kind hand of providence has ſcattered flowers "as well as thorns in the road of life, and the "great ſkill required, is to collect thoſe that do "not bud, blow, and wither in a day."

PERHAPS there is no virtue more neceſſary to direct us through life, than that of Prudence. It is a virtue that will ſmooth every rugged path, diſarm Misfortune of its frowns, and prepare us calmly to meet every change.——Let us poſſeſs what other virtues we may, if that of prudence be wanting, our excellencies will be like unpoliſhed gems, diſplaying but little if any luſtre. Prudence I apprehend, conſiſts in deliberation, approbation, and execution.—Prudence coolly deliberates on the proſpect before it, and will undertake no matters raſhly. He who is under the guidance of prudence, will view both the difficulty and advantage of an undertaking, and while he is careful the one ſhall not drive him to deſpare, he will not let the other hurry him to raſhneſs. Prudence will teach us that if we would not fall a prey to cunning, or be the dupes of artifice, we muſt ſtudy the diſpoſitions, tempers, and ruling paſſions of thoſe we have to deal with. It will teach us alſo to ſtudy things as well as men, to take nothing upon truſt, nor venture upon outward appearances, as the moſt gaudy bloom may cover a deadly poiſon, and the moſt flowery path may lead to deſtruction. It will make us ſeek the advice of others, teach us to be cautious with whom we adviſe, and direct us in the choice of aſſociates and friends. It will teach us to mark and embrace the moment of advantage. It will direct us to uſe wiſdom and caution in the formation of our plans, and fortitude and intrepidity in the execution of them.

Let us then endeavour by all means to acquire this noble virtue. The man who is driven by imprudence into an unpleaſant ſituation, has the diſagreeable reflection, that he reaps the fruit of his own folly; while he who poſſeſſes *Prudence*, will under misfortunes, bravely ſtem the tide, and exhibit to the world the nobleſt ſight they can behold, an honeſt man ſtruggling with misfortune. In ſhort if we would be happy, let us be prudent.

Dec. 24, 1788.

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A SILESIAN ANECDOTE.

A Certain Sileſian counteſs was the favourite beauty of the age, and univerſally allowed to be perfect, had it not been for her blue eyes, which ſome of her admirers wiſhed to be black. The lady, informed of the wiſhes of her adorers, by repeated endeavours over-powered nature. Her eyes became black, and ſhe became blind.

Foreign Intelligence.

HOLSTEIN, *Sep.* 5,

They write from Copenhagen, that the frigate Bornholm lay at Norway and had two companies of artillery on board; that the ſhip Store Bill was deſtined to that quarter to bring artillery and horſemen, and that in the capital there were two regiments of Huſſars, with other troops, to be ready by the firſt of September.

VIENNA, *Sep.* 27.

The laſt letters from the Emperor's head quarters adviſe, that the army having advanced from Caranſebes towards Slarina, had made a junction on the 4th inſt. with General Watenſleben's corps which had retreated from Peniſch to Armeneſch; that, according to the intelligence which the army had received, the Grand Vizier, having joined the Seraſkier, was between Schuppenneck and Mehadia, and making diſpoſitions for continuing his march; that accordingly on the 10th the Grand Vizier, fixed his camp on the mountains in ſight of the Auſtrian army, guarded againſt any attack from the latter, by the ſteepneſs of the aſcent, and by the defiles; that on the 14th a conſiderable corps of Janiſſaries and Spahis attempted to turn the Emperor's right wing; and to attack the rear of that army, but were repulſed with great loſs; ſince which no further enterprize had been made by the enemy, but they had begun to fire into the camp from their cannon and mortars, and had killed or wounded thirty men, with ſome draft horſes; that on the 19th, intelligence having been received of General Brechainville's corps being obliged to retreat from Weſkirchen to Werſchetz, in order to preſerve a communication with the detachments; by which means the low country was entirely open to the enemy, both from the mountains and on the ſide of the Danube, the Turkiſh army being advanced to Moldavia, the Imperialiſts found it neceſſary to break up their camp at Illova on the 21ſt, and to retire from the valley of Caranſebes into the plains.

LONDON, *Sept.* 30.

Whether this country will or will not be involved in the preſent war, depends entirely on the movements of the court of Verſailles: Monſieur *Necker* has every poſſible inclination towards a rupture with us, and if he can put the finances of France on ſo creditable a footing as to be able to raiſe a war loan, the commencement of hoſtilities will ſoon follow.

There are accounts in town from Paris, which ſay, that much greater difficulties occur in the formation of a new Cabinet in France, than were at firſt apprehended. The diſmiſſion of the Archbiſhop of Sens, and the appointment of Monſ. Necker to ſucceed him, were thought by the giddy multitude to be ſufficient for the reſtoration of internal peace and harmony in the country. But M. Necker, who ſees further, ſtipulated that he ſhould have for colleagues in office, ſuch perſons as would act in concert with him in the ſyſtems and plans that he ſhould conceive to be neceſſary for reſtoring the public credit. The Lord Keeper has powerful friends, who ſeem to be able to keep him in office; but Mr. Necker inſiſts that the great ſeal ſhall be taken from him and given to another. And, indeed, it is ſcarcely poſſible that he ſhould find a chearful countenance in the different provincial parliaments, whiles he continued to act with the miniſter, who though bound by his ſituation at the head of the law, to be the director of the parliaments, was one of the advi-

ars of the harsh and ignominious measures adopted against the different members who compose the diffefent assemblies. At this moment it is not certain that M. Necker will not resign, and leave the government in greater confusion than it was before.

The whimsical prejudices which prevail amongst sailors has frequently exercised the wit of authors, and contributed much to the fund of innocent entertainment. It is a little remarkable, observes a correspondent, that sailors, when at a distance from land are always exclaiming against salt meat, and boasting the excellence of fresh provisions — But as soon as ever they come on shore, if left to themselves, they never fail to desire salt meat in preference to fresh. This is undoubtedly true, and was not long since proved by the following laudable anecdote:——Nine sailors had permission to leave a ship of war, which laid at anchor in Yarmouth Roads, and spent the day on shore. They agreed to dine together, and that the day might be as jolly as possible, it was determined that each man, without consulting his companions, should order whatever he liked the best. This was done, when, to the astonishment, but entertainment of them all, at the hour of dinner, there "smoaked upon the board," nine boiled legs of salt pork, and nine peas-puddings.

American Intelligence.

NEW-HAVEN, *Dec.* 17.

On Sunday, the 7th instant, two children of Mr. Timothy Bradley of Bradford, being left at home while their parents were gone to meeting, the eldest, a boy of about eight years of age, got down a loaded gun, and as he was playing with it discharged and killed the other child who was then laying in a bed. The charge tore the fore part of the Child's head in a most shocking manner, and set the bed clothes on fire.

ALEXANDRIA, *Dec.* 11.

A few nights since the house of Dr. Thomas Marshall, Prince George's county, Maryland, was broke open and robbed of household furniture, &c. to a considerable amount. The same night the house of Mrs. Chapman, in that neighbourhood, was set on fire, and entirely consumed. It is conjectured the villains concerned in the above robbery and incendiary, were the perpetrators in robbing Mr. Robey's store.

FREDERICKSBURGH, *Dec.* 4.

Mr. Francis Purvis, an honest industrious planter, of this country, was, on Friday last murdered in a most horrid manner, with an axe, by one of his own and of his neighbour's negroes, as he was returning home from his son's, about a mile from his own house.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 27.

On Tuesday last, at the City Assembly-Room, the young gentlemen of Mr. Hardie's grammar-school were examined on the Greek and Latin languages, before a very learned and respectable audience. The young gentlemen performed extremely well, and were honored with high encomiums from the several gentlemen present.

The whole of the examination adds very much to the credit of both the Teacher and Scholars; and it eminently bespeaks Mr. Hardie to be a person of great industry, application and ingenuity.

Extract of a letter from Washington county, dated Nov. 6, 1788.

"The Indians have been very troublesome in these parts all the summer and fall—they at one time killed 16 men out of a company of 34 rangers that were out on duty—and at another time, very lately, a body of 4 or 500 attacked a fort on the frontiers and took it, in which there were between 40 and 50 persons. The Indians destroyed the fort, and agreeable to their usual inhuman disposition, they either burned or barbarously butchered all, without any respect to age or sex. These, with a number of other murders, have rendered our frontiers a scene of horror for some time past."

On Monday night last, a seaman, in attempting to get on board a vessel lying at Murray's wharf, unfortunately fell betwixt the sides of two vessels into the river, and instantly disappeared—search was made after him that evening, but in vain. Tuesday morning his body was discovered floating in the river, and was brought on shore. It is said a woman was with him when he was going on board, and when the accident happened immediately alarmed some of the crews of the neighboring vessels with her shrieks—however, it seems she soon after went off, and has not since been heard of.

A gang of armed villains, supposed to be some of those who have long been a terror to the inhabitants of Philadelphia, now infest this city: They have committed several street robberies and burglaries; and on Saturday evening, they broke open the house of Mr. Elliot in Broad-way.

We are likewise informed, that on Monday night, a party supposed to belong to the above gang, entered a house in Maiden-lane, which they accomplished by prying open the window shutter with a chisel, out of which they had taken a trunk with cloaths, and several other articles; at this time the city watch coming up, they made a precipitate retreat over the yard fence, into John-street, where a gun and bayonet they had taken out of the house, were afterwards found.

On the same night, a most daring attempt was made to rob the dwelling-house of Mr. Bogert in Broad-way, by a man dressed in a sailor's habit. He had wrenched the lock from off the celler door with an iron bar, and in so doing, alarmed a gentleman in the adjoining house, who immediately raising an alarm, obliged the villain to shear off.

On Tuesday evening, as early as nine o'clock a man dressed in the habit similar to the night-robbers above described, entered a house in Water street, near the Fly-market; the door being open, he proceeded up the entry stairs, and entered a room, where he took therefrom a blanket—opened a chest, and plundered it of its contents, consisting of silks of various kinds. The woman of the house hearing an unusual noise, immediately proceeded, with a candle in her hand, to the entry, where she observed the thief with his booty; on discovering her, he instantly clinched her hand, blew the candle out, and made a hasty retreat.

On the same evening one of the city watchmen came up with a fellow who had been plundering a small vessel near the Fly-market, and attempting to stop him in order to rid him of his ill-gotten booty, the fellow presented a pistol, and set him at defiance; the watchman endeavoured to strike the pistol out of his hand with his staff, but one of the villain's accomplices advanced unperceived with a long knife, and cut the watchman across the face in a dangerous manner, by which means, both the robbers made their escape.

On Tuesday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a gang of villains, ten in number, went on board a small vessel at Burling-slip, bound the two men who were in the cabbin, with a cord, and held knives at their throats, threatening them with instant death if they resisted, and robbed them of what money they had on board.—Soon after this happened, a number of villains went on board a vessel at the New-slip, which, after wounding two men and a boy (who were on board) severely, they robbed of upwards of forty pounds.

We are happy to inform the public, that two of the robbers which broke into the house in Maiden-lane have since been taken, which, it is hoped, will be the means of detecting the remainder, and rid this metropolis of a set of villains which at present infest it.—It appears that they are a part of the wheelbarrow gentry from Philadelphia, and which lately struck so much terror in the inhabitants of that city; as one of the above had his head shaved, to disguise which, he had false hair completely made for the purpose.

On Tuesday the 16th inst. Mr. Yates, Mr. Gelston, Mr. Hathorn, Mr. Pell, and Mr. Jones, were duly elected delegates to represent this state in the United States in Congress assembled, for one year, or until the new constitution shall be put into operation.

On Sunday the 16th ult. a young man, about 20 years of age, son of Capt. Barnes of Stockbridge, in climbing a tree to shake off a squirrel, fell about 30 feet among a cluster of rocks, which put a period to his life almost instantaneously.

Yesterday a young lad was drowned in the Fresh Water pond; he fell into a hole in the ice, which had been made on purpose to catch eels; all attempts made for his relief, unhappily proved fruitless.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette of [illegible] ber 6.

It is with singular concern we in[illegible] ders, that on Saturday last, the 2[illegible] a Kentucky boat the property of a M[illegible] Jones, was coming down the Youghiogany river, the the wind being high, she was forced against a rock, stove and immediately sank. There were in the boat besides Major Jones's family, a man, his wife, and two children all of them, together with three of Major Jones's children, were unfortunately drowned.

ARRIVALS *since our last.*

Ships, St. James, Collins, Cadiz. Brilliant, Smith, Cadiz.

Brig Dispatch, Lockhart, Antigua.

Schooners, NewYork Paket, Barnard, Boston. Union, ——, Trinidad.

Sloop Nancy, Price, Philadelphia.

The schooner Columbia, Capt. Freneau, is put into Baltimore in distress.

By order of the Hon. John Sloss Hobart, Esq. one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York:

NOTICE *is hereby given to John Freebody, of New-Port, in the State of Rhode-Island, an absent debtor, and all others whom it may concern, that on application of one of the creditors of the said John Freebody to the said Justice, and in pursuance of an act of the people of the state of New-York represented in senate and assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th day of April, 1786—He the said Justice hath directed all the estate, real and personal, of the said John Freebody, within this state, to be seized; and that unless he, the said John Freebody, an absent debtor, as aforesaid, shall return and discharge his debts within one year after the date hereof, all his estate, real and personal, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his debts. Dated this 21st day of October, 1788.* 29

The COURT of APOLLO.

A CHRISTMAS ODE.

First Shepherd.

AT this unwonted hour, behold
What ſtrikes my wond'ring ſoul with fear!
How all yon eaſt is ſtreak'd with gold!
As if the op'ning morn was near!

Second Shepherd.

I mark it!—now the ſtreams unite!
One pillar now, of moving light?
My ſoul too ſhakes!—it ſinks!—it dies!
See! thro' the air the viſion flies!

Third Shepherd.

Heav'n ſhield us—lo! 'tis juſt at hand!
Some ſtrange event impends!
O'er head direct, it ſeems to ſtand!
And now the blaze deſcends!

GABRIEL.

Ye ſhepherds! all your fears reſign!
I come, not arm'd with wrath divine!
But fraught with heav'nly love!
The news, the welcome news I bring,
Sounds high from ev'ry ſacred ſtring
Thro' all yon realms above!
I come! (and 'tis a bleſt employ)
I come the meſſenger of joy!
Go! publiſh what I ſing.
Earth is no more a ſcene forlorn!
This night the *promis'd Chriſt* is born
Your *Saviour* and your *King!*
At Bethle'm, in a manger lies
The ſwaddled babe! let raptures riſe
Round this terreſtrial ball!
The raptures catch from heart to heart!
'Till all ſhall feel, let all impart!
For *Chriſt* was born for *all!*

CHORUS of ANGELS.

Glory to God, in ſtrains 'till now unknown,
From ev'ry glowing Seraph round his throne!
Peace to this globe! all worlds admire the plan
Of heav'n's *free, vaſt* BENEVOLENCE to man!

Anſwer to the RIDDLE, inſerted in the New-York Weekly Muſeum, of the 13th inſt.

AS Sally one day, in the blithe month of May,
On a green moſſy bank was reclind,
When Strephon the gay, by chance came that way,
In hopes his fair charmer to find.

Whom ſoon as he ſaw, with a tim'rous awe,
He addreſs'd with his heart full of love,
And ſighing declared, none elſe he rever'd
Nor e'er from her beauties wou'd rove.

He vow'd of his ſoul ſhe engroſſed the whole,
That he lov'd her ſincere as his life,
And all his ſhou'd command, wou'd ſhe give him her hand,
And bleſs his fond arms as a wife.

In ſilence the fair, hear'd his am'rous pray'r,
Mix'd with muſical notes of a thruſh,
And her beauties beſtow'd, on the perſon ſhe lov'd,
And gave her conſent with a *Bluſh.*

SELIMA.

Beekman-ſtreet, Dec. 20, 1788.

THE MORALIST.

REFLECTIONS in a BURYING GROUND.

HERE is the laſt ſtage of lifes journey; here is the collective rendezvous of ſuffering mortals; here is a ſafe retreat from barbed ſhafts of malice, from pointed perils and from Miſery's rod. Here, after noble and ignoble views; after purſuing every flattering object; we find the iſſue of them all. Here, from ſervile bondage and oppreſſion's iron hand, reſts the wretched Negro, whom chance had made a ſlave: Here he forgets his galling ſtate, and with his lordly tyrant ſleeps equally accommodated. Here the oppreſſor and the injured moulder together—Here ſleep the meanly ſaving and the riotous profuſe. Here proſtrate in duſt, lay the degraded relics of ſoaring mortals!—Ought we not, then, to remember the tranſient viſion of terreſtrial greatneſs, and act ſo as to be prepared to pay the momentary loan of Heaven's Great Lender!

****

RECEIPT for AVOIDING a DUEL.

A WAG having paſſed a ſevere ſarcaſm in the height of glee on a friend whom he highly valued, was unexpectedly ſaluted with a blow by way of the retort courteous. The man of wit rather diſconcerted at this, aſked the other if he was really in earneſt, who anſwered, with warmth that he was, "I am very glad you are in earneſt (replied he) d--n me if I like ſuch jokes." This good humoured and unexpected ſally was the means of reſtoring the harmony of the friends, which might otherwiſe have been determined by a piſtol or the point of a ſword.

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Monthly Review, Nov. 1787.

THE *faſhion* of literary publication, which England ſeems ſo long to have rejected, Scotland (now, it would appear, arrived at the Auguſtan æra of *her* literature) has, for ſome years, ſucceſsfully adopted; and to Mr. Mackenzie (author of thoſe admired novels—The Man of Feeling, The Man of the World, &c.) with the aſſiſtance, it appears, of the ſame gentleman who were his colleagues in the "Mirror," we are now under the title of the "Lounger," indebted for an aſſemblage of papers conducted on the ſame principle as the preceding ones from the ſame quarter, but penned with more elegance, more *acumen*, and more of that enlarged knowledge of the follies and foibles of human nature, which can never be illuſtrated with accuracy but by men who (truſting not to mere *book information*) poſſeſs opportunities of mixing even as *Loungers* in the various ſcenes of buſy life, with talents to give to ſuch ſcenes animation, whether with the pen or the pencil. *European Mag. July, 1787.*

Such encomiums as theſe have ſeldom been given to any periodical publications ſince the days of Addiſon; many papers in the Lounger will be found ſuperior to thoſe in the Spectator, and will form a neceſſary ſupplement to that work.

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